

SECRET APPENDED  
PAGE I-8

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PAB - 38

# Doctors to Study Soviet Radiation Tests

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MOSCOW—Two senior State Department physicians arrived Friday night to review the results of blood tests made on U.S. Embassy staffers and families exposed to Soviet-beamed microwave radiation.

That radiation has now fallen back to levels that existed for more than a decade before its abrupt rise last October, it has been learned. But how much of the drop is due to American countermeasures and how much to a

cut in Soviet beam strength is not known.

Embassy sources have said the purpose of the microwaves is to listen in on conversations (by detecting infinitesimal vibrations of window glass). Soviet diplomats in Washington reportedly have said the radiation also was intended to disrupt U.S. equipment on the embassy roof which picks up Soviet radio transmissions.

Dr. William M. Watson, chief departmental physician, and Dr. Herbert Pollack, its radiation specialist,

will consult with personnel on the test results during a week-long stay, according to an embassy circular.

Two samples three months apart have been taken from all but a few embassy staffers and families who live and/or work on the upper floors where the radiation was directed. (The few exceptions refused to provide samples.)

Results of the tests were disclosed but there was no reason to suspect any radiation-related illnesses were discovered. Some abnormal findings reportedly have occurred but these

were attributable to viral infections and a virtual epidemic of giardiasis (intestinal water-borne parasite that causes diarrhea) earlier this year.

Dr. Watson was here in January in the party of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. He took part in discussions with Soviet officials on the radiation emissions and their potential health hazards, but the talks got nowhere.

In early February, U.S. Ambassador Walter J. Stoessel Jr. briefed embassy personnel on the radiation originating in two beams from buildings across the street. Dr. Pollack came here shortly afterward to arrange for the medical testing program by a newly posted laboratory assistant.

The embassy has been subjected to low level radiation since the early 1960s and attempts to get it turned off have been unsuccessful. Last October, however, when the intensity rose several times the previously average levels and continued into the new year, the potential health risk to staffers caused U.S. officials to tell embassy personnel of the danger. The story quickly made headlines.

Aluminum screening cut the radiation exposure level 90%, American officials said in April. Soviet contacts earlier said, and embassy sources confirmed, that beam strengths had been cut back.

Now the radiation has returned to the pre-October level, or perhaps even lower. Instruments have been recording no emissions above "background level," which is the amount of such microwaves always present due to television and radio stations and stray emissions from industrial enterprises.